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ABSTRACT

This document reviews the enrollment patterns in Washington's colleges and universities. Emphasis is placed on enrollment trends, enrollment participation, future enrollment trends, and enrollment profile. The enrollment profile encompasses entrances, class mix, age, sex, nonresident enrollment, foreign students and minority student population. The higher education enrollment profile for Washington has changed considerably in the last 5 to 6 years. Community colleges have assumed a higher proportion of total enrollment and a community college program balance which will produce a 50-50 ratio for academic programs and occupational offerings is anticipated. Enrollments in the 4-year public institutions have grown, but not at the same rate as in community colleges. The private institutions have remained at the same enrollment level for 6 years and probably will not increase significantly in the future. (MJM)

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State of Washington

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Enrollment Patterns in Washington's Colleges and Universities

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ENROLLMENT PATTERNS IN WASHINGTON'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

October, 1972

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I. Enrollment Trends

The last decade in Washington higher education has seen unparalleled enrollment growth. The number of persons participating in higher education has increased by 205 percent; 200,487 in 1970 as compared to 65,791 persons in 1960. During this same period the labor force increased by 28 percent, and the total state population increased from 2,853,214 to 3,409,410, producing a percentage growth of 19.5 percent. Since 1960 the number of students receiving high school diplomas has increased 70 percent, and in the average age groups of persons considered the primary participants in higher education, the population has increased 76 percent. Comparison of these data to actual numerical and percentage increases in higher education enrollments produce dramatic evidence of the population explosion that occurred in Washington's colleges and universities between 1960 and 1970.

This growth in participation in higher education reflects both individual and public concern for higher education. The commitment is discerned by the change in the number and types of colleges which have opened since the early 1960s. While there were numerous community colleges operating as part of local school districts in 1960, the majority of these institutions have come into existence since the advent of the decade, and all now operate as a "total system" within the higher education sector. Since 1962, fourteen new institutions have been opened across the state thus expanding educational opportunities at the two-year level for a large majority of the state's population.

The Evergreen State College, which opened in Fall of 1971, further demonstrates the state's response to the need for additional educational

facilities, but most importantly, it reflects concern for alternative approaches to higher education.

While the growth rate in higher education recorded in Washington seems phenomenal, it should be compared to what is taking place in other states to ascertain the true progress of Washington higher education. In 1965, Washington ranked seventh among all states in the entry of "first time students." "First time students" are defined as those students entering directly from high school for their initial experience in an institution of higher education. The state's ranking has increased to fourth in 1970. As shown on Table 1, only Arizona, Wyoming, and Utah rank higher than Washington. The improvement in rank order for first time students is an indication of increased educational opportunity.

Another standard comparison completed by many states relates to the proportion of the population enrolled in institutions of higher education as compared to the total state's population (Table 2). Again, in 1965 Washington ranked tenth in the nation, but by 1970 the state had moved to seventh among the 50 states.

One of the interesting observations to be made when analyzing the two sets of data is the general increase in persons participating in higher education in the United states. The national figures for 1965 reveal that 5.7 percent was the highest participation rate for all states at that time. By 1970, Utah had increased almost two full percentage points to 7.5 percent. Similarly, participation in Washington increased by a like amount, from a 3.5 percent to 5.3 percent. Since college age youth represent the greatest portion of the population and would, therefore, account for need of this

Table 1

PERCENTAGE OF FIRST TIME STUDENTS* IN
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS COMPARED TO
TOTAL STATES POPULATION**
FALL - 1970

Rank	State	Percentage
1	Arizona	1.9072
2	Wyoming	1.7274
3	Utah	1.6061
4	Washington	1.5968
5	Idaho	1.5718
6	Oregon	1.5716
7	Hawaii	1.5513
8	North Dakota	1.5193
9	California	1.4918
10	Delaware	1.4605
11	Vermont	1.4124
12	Massachusetts	1.3911
13	Colorado	1.3696
14	Rhode Island	1.3514
15	Montana	1.2257
16	Kansas	1.2109
17	Wisconsin	1.1832
18	South Dakota	1.1230
19	North Carolina	1.0982
20	Illinois	1.0642

* A first-time student is defined as a new freshman (in the fall term) who has never previously been enrolled in an institution of higher education. Opening Fall Enrollment, 1970

** Source: American Council on Education, "A Fact Book on Higher Education", p. 71.25.
U.S. Bureau of Census "Current Population Reports," Series P-25, No. 459, p. 2.

Table 2

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS IN
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS COMPARED TO
TOTAL STATES POPULATION*
FALL - 1970

Rank	State	Percentage
1	Utah	7.4735
2	California	6.2934
3	Arizona	6.2137
4	Colorado	5.5100
5	Oregon	5.4653
6	Massachusetts	5.3268
7	Washington	5.2918
8	Vermont	4.9694
9	North Dakota	4.9327
10	Idaho	4.8668
11	Rhode Island	4.7460
12	Hawaii	4.7416
13	South Dakota	4.6143
14	Wisconsin	4.5621
15	Wyoming	4.5265
16	Kansas	4.5041
17	Nebraska	4.4727
18	Michigan	4.4405
19	Delaware	4.3522
20	New Mexico	4.3044

* Source: American Council on Education, "A Fact Book on Higher Education", p. 71.11.

U.S. Bureau of Census "Current Population Reports," Series P-25, No. 459, p. 2.

increase, the national trend is for persons to utilize higher education in greater numbers than previously, and at a more rapid pace than the general population growth. (A comparison of the participation by age groups will be discussed at a later point in the report.)

This particular phenomenon was cited in a recent Carnegie Commission report entitled, New Students and New Places. The report states:

> "Higher Education in the United States has been a continuous rapid-growth segment of the nation for more than three centuries. During that time, it has experienced steady enrollment increases at a rate faster than the expansion of American society generally. Over the past century...enrollments...have doubled regularly every 14 to 15 years."[1]

The rapid growth rate experienced over the past decade has begun to slow, and during the past two years enrollments have stabilized. Nationally, 35 percent of college age youth is enrolled in programs of higher education; this percentage is expected to reach 50 percent by the year 2000. Similarly, within 30 years a graduation rate of 90 percent of all high school students will be reached, and approximately 75 percent of all high school graduates will enter post-secondary training. Presently, 92 percent of Washington's 12th grade high school students graduate from high school. This percentage excludes those who may have attained their diplomas through other means. According to the State Board for Community College Education, another 1202 received high school diplomas and 2,465 students received their General Education Development Certificate through the community college system. This would account for 3,667 additional persons achieving a high

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[1]The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, New Students and New Places, (McGraw-Hill Book Company, Hightstown, New Jersey, 1971).

school education or equivalent.[2]

This year the number of high school graduates deciding to enroll in degree credit programs is 39,484, or 72.4 percent of the total pool of eligible high school graduates. Even with a slower growth rate, as predicted by the federal government and the Carnegie Commission, Washington should reach the 75 percent participation rate sooner than most states and definitely before the end of the century.

The condition of the State in higher education during the past decade then, has been healthy and by many standards, excellent. Even though, a slower growth pattern is projected in the next decade resulting in a national increase of less than one half of the increments experienced in the 1960s, (59 percent as compared to 124 percent) careful and insightful planning will be necessary to accomodate Washington's higher education population.

During the 1971 legislative session, the Council on Higher Education considered enrollment policies in the context of the state's financial difficulties and in the light of the rapid enrollment growth during the past few years. Enrollment limitations were deemed necessary to protect the quality of higher education, given the limited financial resources available. But the years 1970-71 did not produce the anticipated enrollment growth; instead, a leveling of enrollments was experienced by the colleges and universities which, while perplexing to planners and projectors, appears to be in keeping with national trends. It is important to examine the changes that have taken place and to evaluate changes which will affect new patterns and future

---

[2]State Board for Community College Education, Factbook Operations Report, No. 4, March, 1972.

enrollment trends.

II. Enrollment Participation

Washington, as has been shown previously, ranks high nationally in most indices of participation in higher education, including the proportion of college age youth attending college--the comparative index most frequently used. While "college age youth" is a difficult term to define in view of changing patterns of attendance, increased mobility, and open door policies, the traditional group utilized for analysis on the national level has been the 18-21 year olds. Seventy-nine percent of this age cohort are now enrolled in Washington institutions of higher education. In 1960, 46 percent of the 18-21 year olds were enrolled in Washington institutions of higher education.

The basic age group recently utilized for the State of Washington, and by the Council on Higher Education in its first enrollment report, is the 18-29 year olds. Of this particular group, 30 percent are participating in higher education; this compares to 16 percent in 1960.

In 1970 when the Council on Higher Education recommended "that enrollment levels be stabilized at the undergraduate levels and in graduate and professional programs" in 1971-1972, it was estimated some 15,000 students might have to be accommodated on a deferred enrollment basis. However, it it now clear that the projected enrollment levels were higher than the actual demand.

The enrollment limitation policies were predicated upon 18-29 year old participation rates of approximately one half of 1 percent during the first year of the 1971-73 biennium and almost 2 percent during the second year.

TABLE 3

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
18-29 Age Group
Fall Term, 1965-1971

	YEAR	18-29 POOL	PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INST.		PRIVATE INST.		COMMUNITY COLLEGES		TOTAL INST.	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
ACTUAL	1965	500,495	48,585	9.7	19,997	4.0	41,105	8.2	109,687	21.9
	1966	521,081	52,173	10.0	19,916	3.8	50,611	9.7	122,700	23.6
	1967	556,661	57,768	10.4	19,582	3.5	74,363	13.4	151,713	27.3
	1968	592,227	63,256	10.7	19,478	3.3	78,688	13.3	161,422	27.3
	1969	621,314	67,872	10.9	20,004	3.2	91,701	14.8	179,577	28.9
	1970	662,528	71,971	10.9	19,837	3.0	108,679	16.4	200,487	30.3
	1971	683,900	73,051	10.7	19,941	2.9	110,979	16.2	203,971	29.8

See Appendix A for institutional enrollments.

Sources: 1965-1969 census data derived from "Population Trends, 1960 Census," Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, June, 1970. 1970-1971 derived from "Population Trends, 1971," Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, January, 1972, Table 8.

Actual 1971 autumn enrollment experience shows that the participation rate decreased by one half of 1 percent in 1971, resulting in 2,395 less students than anticipated. It is likely the same pattern will hold true for 1972. Table 3 shows the historical participation rates for each sector of higher education since 1965.

Another study completed by the Council on Higher Education in May of this year describes participation rates by each county. The report is an initial attempt to determine the number and percent of the population for each county being served by the institutions of higher education in Washington.

Figure A summarizes the participation rates by county. (For additional analysis of the county participation rates and a rank-order listing of participation rates for each county, see Appendix D.) This particular analysis will be repeated in three to five years. It should provide the information necessary to determine additional educational resources needed to reach a greater proportion of Washington's resident population.

III. Future Enrollment Trends

One pervasive question is whether or not the trends which have been established will continue in the future. National indicators presented by the Carnegie Commission report and the projections from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare indicate growth, but such growth will be tempered by a slowing birth rate and changes in the attitudes of students toward their education. Factors such as changes in the military draft, increased tuition and fees, and independence of student age groups from social pressure to "get the degree," indicate a shift in past patterns of

attendance in institutions of higher education.

The large increases in the community college sector have shown the interest of the population in education per se. The comparatively small percentage of transfer students going from community colleges to the four-year institutions also indicates that a majority of the training being taken in the community colleges is terminal in nature because of program design, updating of present skills and knowledge, or retraining in a field of interest.

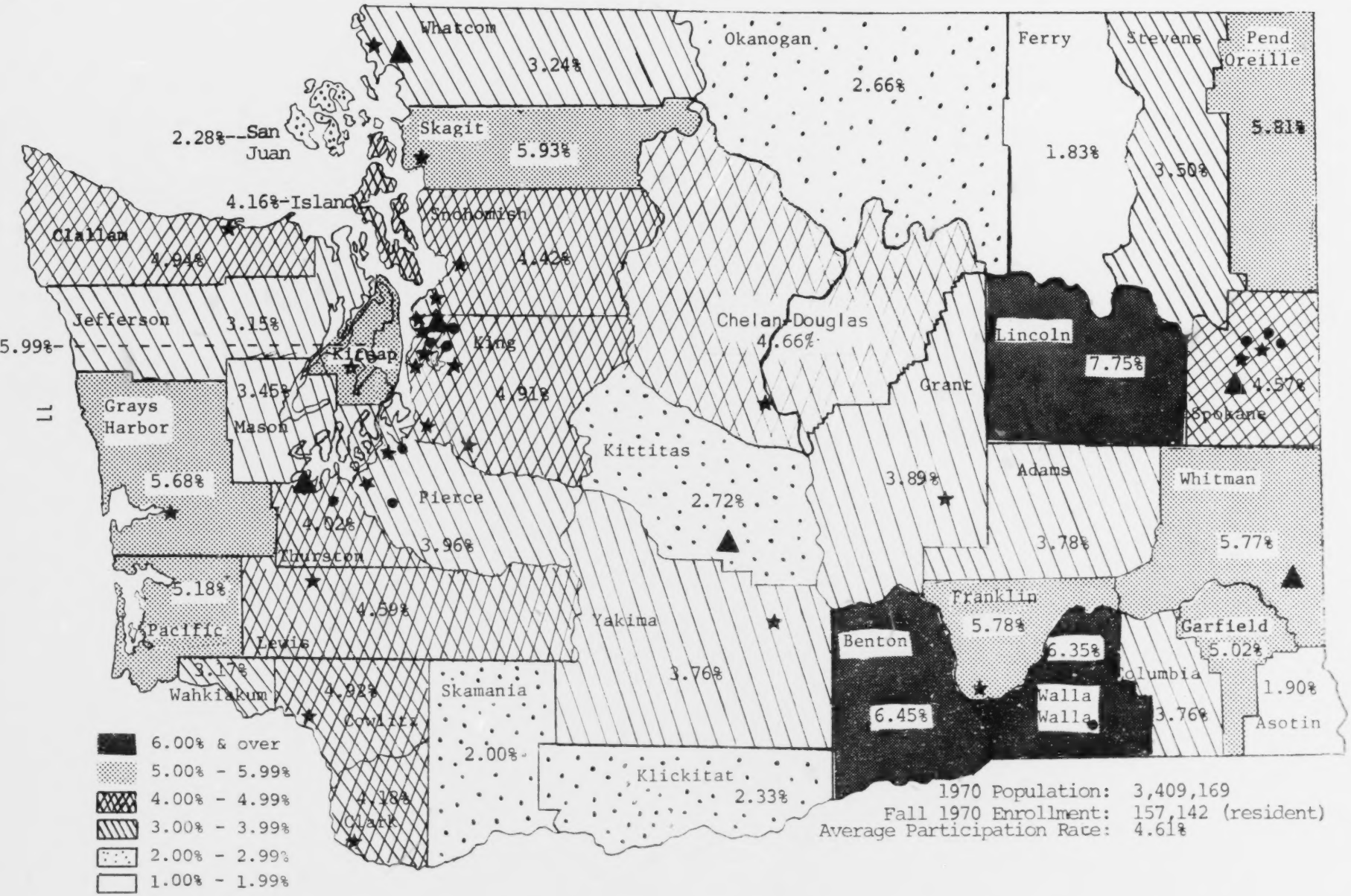
There appears to be increasing interest in the vocational-technical programs, and a brief glance at the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education's vacancy report for this summer reveals that those programs which are now filled are vocational in nature. Academic transfer courses still comprise the preponderance of programs offered at the community college level; the balance is moving toward an equal mix between academic and vocational programs.

The traditional academic programs offered by the four-year institutions, tempered with "relevancy" and "innovation," appeal to the student who is degree bound or wishes to gain specific professional training. Students in graduate education, even though limited throughout the last biennium in Washington, appear to be decreasing in number nationally, especially in areas of graduate over-supply. (The major exception to the pattern is in the area of health sciences which is growing to meet an under supply of trained personnel.) Students recognize that even an advanced degree in a speciality area may not provide the job entree it did three years ago.

While these new trends may be considered speculative for long-term

FIGURE A

COUNTY PARTICIPATION RATES IN WASHINGTON HIGHER EDUCATION
NUMBER OF RESIDENT ENROLLMENTS PER 1000 POPULATION, 1970.



1970 Population: 3,409,169
Fall 1970 Enrollment: 157,142 (resident)
Average Participation Rate: 4.61%

enrollment projections, more immediate predictors built upon birth rates and migration patterns are available for national projections. The previously mentioned report from the Carnegie Commission anticipates that enrollments in the next ten years will increase by one half. (However, an increase of this magnitude in Washington in highly unlikely in view of current higher than average participation rates.) The following decade of 1980-1990 should see no increases whatsoever on the national level, and another increase of 30 percent should be experienced from 1990-2000:

> "The...period of the 1980's will bring new construction to a halt, greatly slow the recruitment of new faculty members...
>
> But it will also facilitate some improvements in quality since the demands of greater quantity will have disappeared.
>
> With less attention being given to accommodating additional college-age youth, expansion in the education of adults may be additionally undertaken on a major scale."[3]

The report goes on to indicate that an increasing proportion of young persons from the lower half of the socio-economic scale will participate in higher education.

Projections by the federal government show that enrollments in institutions of higher education will increase about 70 percent in the next decade, to nearly 11 million. Figures released by the National Center for Educational Statistics indicate that enrollments in private in titutions will rise only by 8 percent. This figure may be too high for Washington which has fewer private colleges and fewer students enrolled in these institutions than most other states. Moreover, such projections are susceptible to future federal policy affecting aid to institutions, public and private.

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[3] **Op. cit., The** Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

Legislation authorizing such aid was recently enacted and approved by the President. However, the level of funding has not been determined, and the future of such aid can only be seen "through a glass darkly."

It is possible that the projections of these two national organizations are optimistic, particularly in the face of the recent downward shift in anticipated enrollment levels.

During the Fall of 1972, it was estimated that 110,000 openings nationally for college freshmen were not filled, a 14 percent increase over the 1970 unfilled openings. Undergraduate enrollment increased by 2.4 percent in 1971 and the number of freshmen was down slightly. Enrollment in public four-year institutions showed an increase, but private institutions decreased; the public two-year colleges increased 7.8 percent.[4] The Chronicle on Higher Education, reporting on a survey of U.S. college registrars stated that:

> "Enrollment of students from racial minorities showed large gains over 1970. The registration of Black students increased by 15 percent at the four-year institutions and by 14.1 percent at the public junior colleges. The number of students with Spanish surnames increased by 25 percent at the four-year institutions and 18 percent at public junior colleges.
>
> The number of women enrolled increased by smaller amounts, 3 percent at four-year institutions and 9.0 percent at public junior colleges."[5]

The upcoming Fall college enrollment situation cannot be judged, but there are several indicators which give clues to the outcome. In a report released by the Office of Research and Information of the National Assoc-

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[4] Ibid.

[5] Chronicle on Higher Education, December 13, 1971.

iation of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, applications for admission to the freshman classes for the institutions this organization represents are only 1.37 percent above the previous year's analysis. This is the smallest annual increase in the past ten years. However, "a nationwide decline of 4.4 percent in out-of-state applications played a significant part in slackening the applications surge. In-state applications increased slightly more than total applications, with an increase of 2.83 percent."[6] At those institutions where there were slowdowns in applications, financial difficulties for students and an increase in the number of students choosing to begin their post high school education at community colleges or vocational-technical schools were the primary reasons cited. Other factors of budgetary restrictions and enrollment quotas have contributed to the apparent enrollment decline in some institutions.

A Council on Higher Education survey of students who accepted admission to one of the four-year institutions in Washington last Fall, but did not enroll was recently completed. (See Appendix E.)

Of the sample of students who did not show at the institution to which they had paid their prepayment fee, 52 percent enrolled in another college or university. Almost half indicated that the reason for attendance at another institution was financial. Many out-of-state students enrolled in institutions closer to home to avoid the increase in out-of-state fees. Washington residents enrolled in less expensive community colleges. The rest of the group enrolled in institutions which had greater appeal to them or offered broader curricular programs.

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[6]National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, For Your Information, Number 174, April 16, 1972.

Of those students who did not enroll during Fall 1971, the most important reason found was "unavoidable circumstances," often related to financial difficulties. Twenty-six percent cited "insufficient financial resources" and 13 percent indicated employment opportunities. The decision to defer enrollment was the third most often cited reason for non-enrollment (by 17 percent of this group).

These results substantiate the factors for fewer applications cited by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges' application survey. Those students deferring their education (19 percent of the total number surveyed) accord with the previously mentioned attitudes of students concerning the value of their education. If such trends continue for Fall, 1972, immediate growth for Washington institutions of higher education is unlikely.

Since current economic difficulties in Washington are reflected in the students' responses, an improvement in the economy might eventually influence enrollment trends. If so, a larger number of students may seek higher education as out-migration patterns reverse and the population returns to a positive growth cycle.

An analysis for 1972 college vacancies in Washington has been completed by the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE). The "College Vacancy Survey," (June 1, 1972) reported 17,820 freshmen vacancies and approximately 2,480 transfer vacancies.[7] The June 1, 1971 analysis reported approximately 6,510 freshmen vacancies and 2,480 transfer vacancies. In 1971 there were only 23 colleges responding; in this year's report there

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[7]The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, College Vacancy Survey, June 1, 1972.

were 29, and this accounts for some of the wide variance in the reported openings. But even after adjusting for the increased number of respondents, it appears that Washington is below previously anticipated 1972 enrollment levels.

Each four-year public institution was requested to submit admissions reports to the Council on Higher Education staff. The reports for June, July and August are summarized in Table 4 and compare the number of applications received this year with the same time period the previous year.

TABLE 4

Application for Admission to
Public Four-Year Institutions

Institution	June, 1971	June, 1972	Difference
U of W	27,825	27,704	- 121
WSU	9,899	9,813	- 86
WWSC	6,954	5,629	-1,325
CWSC	5,118	4,222	- 896
EWSC	3,359	3,030	- 329
TESC*	2,192	2,505	+ 313
Grand Total	55,347	52,903	-2,444

Institution	July, 1971	July, 1972	Difference
U of W	30,244	29,782	- 462
WSU	10,264	10,292	+ 28
WWSC	7,404	6,072	-1,332
CWSC	5,446	4,510	- 936
EWSC	3,668	3,314	- 354
TESC*	2,100	2,116	+ 16
Grand Total	59,126	56,086	-3,040

Institution	August, 1971	August, 1972	Difference
U of W	30,586	30,062	- 524
WSU	10,318	10,415	+ 97
WWSE	7,883	6,306	-1,577
CWSC	5,705	4,733	- 972
EWSC	3,925	3,551	- 374
TESC*	2,349	2,593	+ 244
Grand Total	60,766	57,660	-3,106

Institution	September, 1971	September, 1972	Difference
U of W	30,724	30,185	- 539
WSU	10,328	10,440	+ 112
WWSC	7,964	6,591	-1,373
CWSC	5,763	4,822	- 941
EWSC	4,209	3,861	- 348
TESC*	2,564	2,652	+ 88

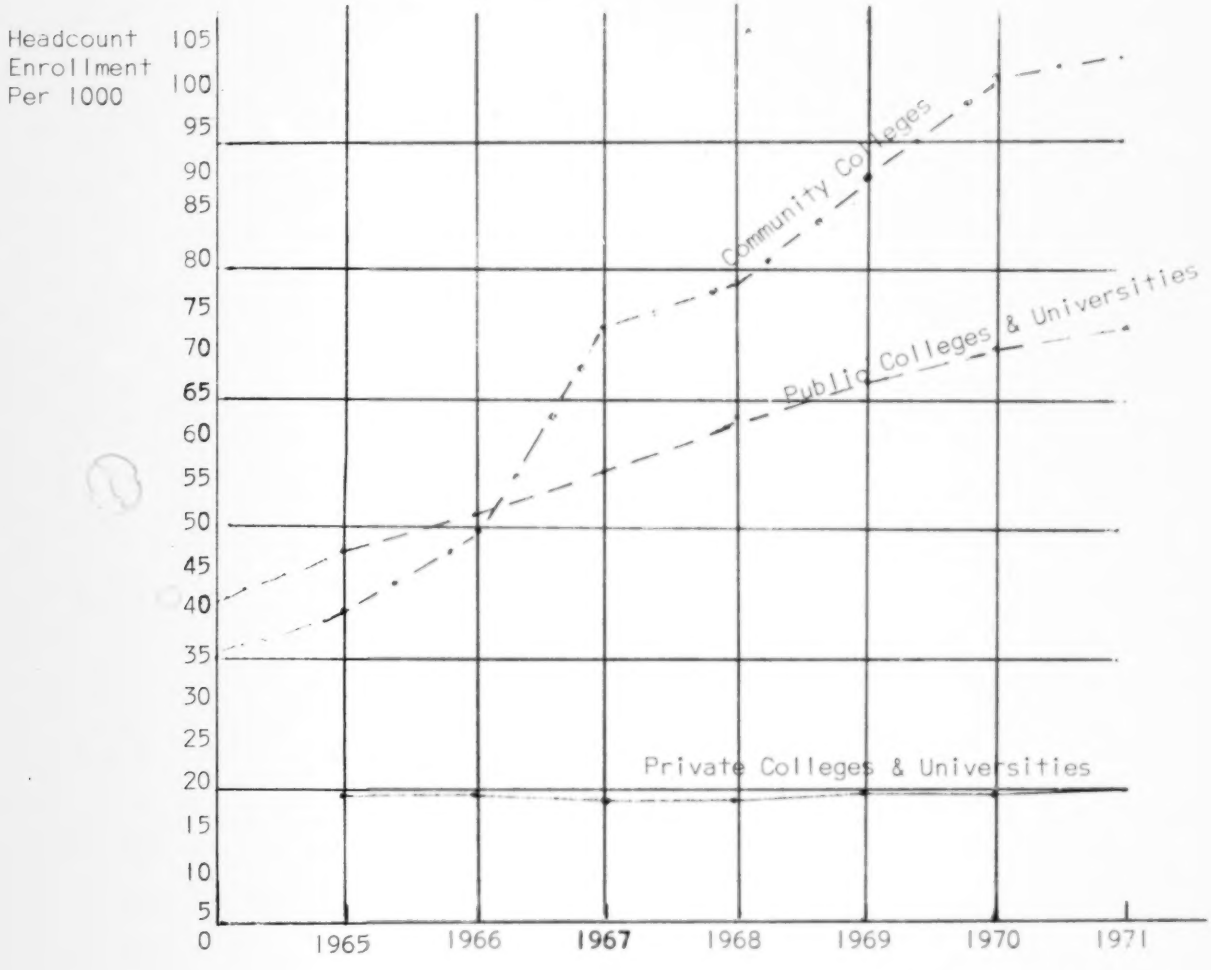
*TESC closed admission in May and were accepting applications for the waiting list only.

IV. Enrollment Profile

Enrollment growth within the state of Washington can be seen in the following graph and table: the graph portrays the increase in headcount enrollment since 1965 and the table summarizes headcount enrollment trends. (For individual institutional data see Appendix A.)

Figure B

WASHINGTON ENROLLMENT GROWTH* 1965-1971



*Headcount based on students enrolled for one or more credit hours.

TABLE 5

Summary Headcount Enrollment Trends
1965-1971

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total Public and Private Higher Education	109,687	122,700	151,713	161,422	179,577	200,487	200,971
Total Public 4-Year Colleges & Universities	48,585	52,173	57,768	63,256	67,872	71,971	73,051
Total Private 4-Year Colleges & Universities	19,997	19,916	19,582	19,478	20,004	19,837	19,941
Total Community Colleges	41,105	50,611	74,363	78,688	91,701	108,679	110,979

Further analysis shows that all higher education has experienced a growth of 83 percent during the past six years. While the public four-year sector has grown numerically, its proportion as a percentage of total headcount enrollment has decreased. In 1965 the public four-year sector accounted for 44 percent of the total headcount enrollment. That portion decreased to 36 percent in 1971. The same is true of private colleges: 1965--18 percent, 1971--10 percent. The difference is accounted for in the community college sector: 1965--37 percent, 1971--55 percent.

Private Colleges:

The private institutions hav experienced little or no growth over the past five years, however, the last two years show a slight increase. Table 6 reviews both the total enrollment levels and the resident enrollment in Washington private institutions for 1970 and 1971.

Between Fall 1970 and 1971, the total national undergraduate enrollment at four-year public and private colleges increased by 2.4 percent. Public

institution enrollments increased 4 percent while private universities decreased 1.5 percent and private four-year colleges remained at the same enrollment level. In Washington the two-year comparison shows similar trends but with a somewhat more encouraging pattern for private institutions; enrollment in the private universities remained the same and in the private colleges increased by 1.5 percent.

Table 6

Washington Private College & University
Enrollment Levels
1970-1971

	Total Enrollment		Resident Enrollment			
	1970	1971	1970	%	1971	%
TOTAL, PRIVATE	19,837	19,941	12,358	62.3	12,034	60.4
Fort Wright College	465	410	334	71.8	320	78.1
Gonzaga University	2,527	2,690	1,361	53.9	1,289	47.9
Northwest College	494	513	245	49.6	250	48.7
Pacific Lutheran University	3,001	3,038	2,015	67.1	2,070	68.1
Saint Martin's College	640	564	475	74.2	410	72.7
Seattle Pacific College	2,016	1,984	1,395	69.2	1,342	67.6
Seattle University	3,373	3,121	2,593	76.9	2,408	77.2
Sulpician Seminary	84	92	N/D		N/D	
University of Puget Sound	2,863	2,984	1,571	54.9	1,549	51.9
Walla Walla College	1,752	1,834	757	43.2	791	43.1
Whitman College	1,105	1,071	574	52.0	531	49.6
Whitworth College	1,517	1,640	1,038	68.4	1,074	65.5

Recognizing the problems of the private institutions and the valuable role they have played in higher education in Washington, the Council on Higher Education in a major policy report recommended several potential programs which would assist students in these institutions. During the 1971 regular session, the legislature authorized aid to students attending private institutions in the form of a grant not to exceed $100. This program may have helped to stabilize enrollments in Washington private institutions.

Community Colleges

The community colleges have experienced the greatest enrollment increases in the State for the past six years. In 1965 community college enrollment was approximately 41,000; it has now increased to over 110,000. This 170 percent enrollment growth is consistent with national trends, which indicate that the community college will become the most often-used access to college training. It should be noted that the large increases in community college enrollments can be attributed to the opening of new campuses during the developmental period of the community college system, 1967-1971.

In Washington the community colleges offer three basic programs: academic, vocational-technical, and community service. Figures dating back to 1960 indicate that occupational curricula were a minor segment of the community college profile. These statistics reveal that the primary objective of community colleges in this state, as in many other states, was to serve as feeder institutions to the universities and colleges for baccalaureate training.

The advent of the community college system, with its multi-purpose philosophical concept of open access without regard to grades or high school certification, and expanded service to meet the needs of students and society, has produced new directions and programs. In 1962 the community college system had committed 76.7 percent of its programs to the academic area and 14.1 percent to occupational training. Today the vocational area represents 38.8 percent. Sixty percent of the students are enrolled in the academic preparation areas.[8] Table 7 shows the change in percentage levels in the past 10 years for each area.

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[8]The percentages do not add to 100 percent due to the deletion of those enrolled in community service.

Table 7

Community College Program Areas
1962-1971

YEAR	Vocational	Academic	Service
1962	14.1	76.7	9.2
1963	13.1	85.9	1.0
1964	12.9	85.7	1.4
1965	11.7	86.3	2.0
1966	21.8	76.9	1.3
1967	26.7	68.4	4.8
1968	30.0	67.5	2.6
1969	31.2	65.2	3.5
1970	34.1	62.8	3.1
1971	38.8	60.0	1.1

Source: State Board for Community College Education, (based on final Fall FTE enrollment data).

Policy statements from the State Board for Community College Education and legislative mandates have encouraged the community colleges to raise the occupational segment to 50 percent of the total by 1980. It would appear from recent trends that this goal will be reached sooner than expected. The increased funds which may be available from the federal government in the technical-occupational areas will be great assistance to the community colleges in achieving that goal.

Entrances:

While an analysis of the enrollments at each institution provides an important perspective, the student and the method of entry into higher

education provide additional dimensions for understanding enrollment patterns. Generally, the entrance modes of students consist of first time entrances, transfers, and students who continue or remain in the institution itself. The institutions have additional categories, but these three are the primary sources for statistical analysis.

First Time Students:

The first time student has been discussed previously in terms of national comparisons. However, when viewing the percentage figures certain interesting changes have taken place in the past several years. In 1965 almost 35 percent of total first time students entered the four-year public institutions, while 17 percent entered private institutions and 48 percent entered community colleges. Table 8 shows the internal changes over the past five years. The entry of first time students into the community college system has increased significantly. The county participation study, reviewed previously, corroborates the findings that students generally seek out the community colleges for reasons not always defined, but probably reflecting geographical proximity and lower cost.

Table 8

A Comparison of Entrance
of First Time Students
1965 & 1970

	1965		1970	
Public 4-Year Institutions:				
U of W	15.08%	4,600	6.5%	3,483
WSU	8.3	2,532	6.0	3,175
WWSC	4.7	1,437	3.6	1,894
EWSC	2.7	811	2.1	1,134
CWSC	4.4	1,344	2.4	1,261
Sub-total	35%	10,724	20%	10,947
Private Institutions:	17%	5,023	9%	4,582
Community Colleges:	48%	14,756	71%	37,773
Grand Total	100%	30,503	100%	53,302

Source: "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1965," National Center for Educational Statistics, 1965. "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1970," National Center for Educational Statistics, 1970.

Transfers:

The transfer student is a fairly recent phenomenon in higher education history and can be attributed to the increase of two-year community colleges and the mobility of the American population. It is now natural for a student to attend several institutions in the pursuit of academic goals.

In 1970 the distribution of transfer students was reported in the Mobility Study as follows: Fall transfers "...represented 7.0 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment. The state universities received 21 percent of the total within-state transfers, while the state colleges had 27.4 percent. Nine and one half percent transferred to private colleges and universities, while 42.1 percent enrolled in the community colleges."[9] Figure C presents the increase of students transferring in each higher education sector in the fall for the past ten years. (Appendix B contains data for Fall, 1970 and Fall, 1971 regarding undergraduate transfer students.)

The annual mobility study also shows that in fall, 1960, 6.8 percent of the students in the four-year public and private institutions were transfers; that percentage had decreased in Fall, 1970 to 3.2 percent. Again the difference is accounted for in the community colleges, which not only send students out to other institutions but have become a primary receiver of transfer students. The transfer makes up 4.3 percent of the total community college fall enrollment population; in fall, 1960 that percentage was 2.2 percent.

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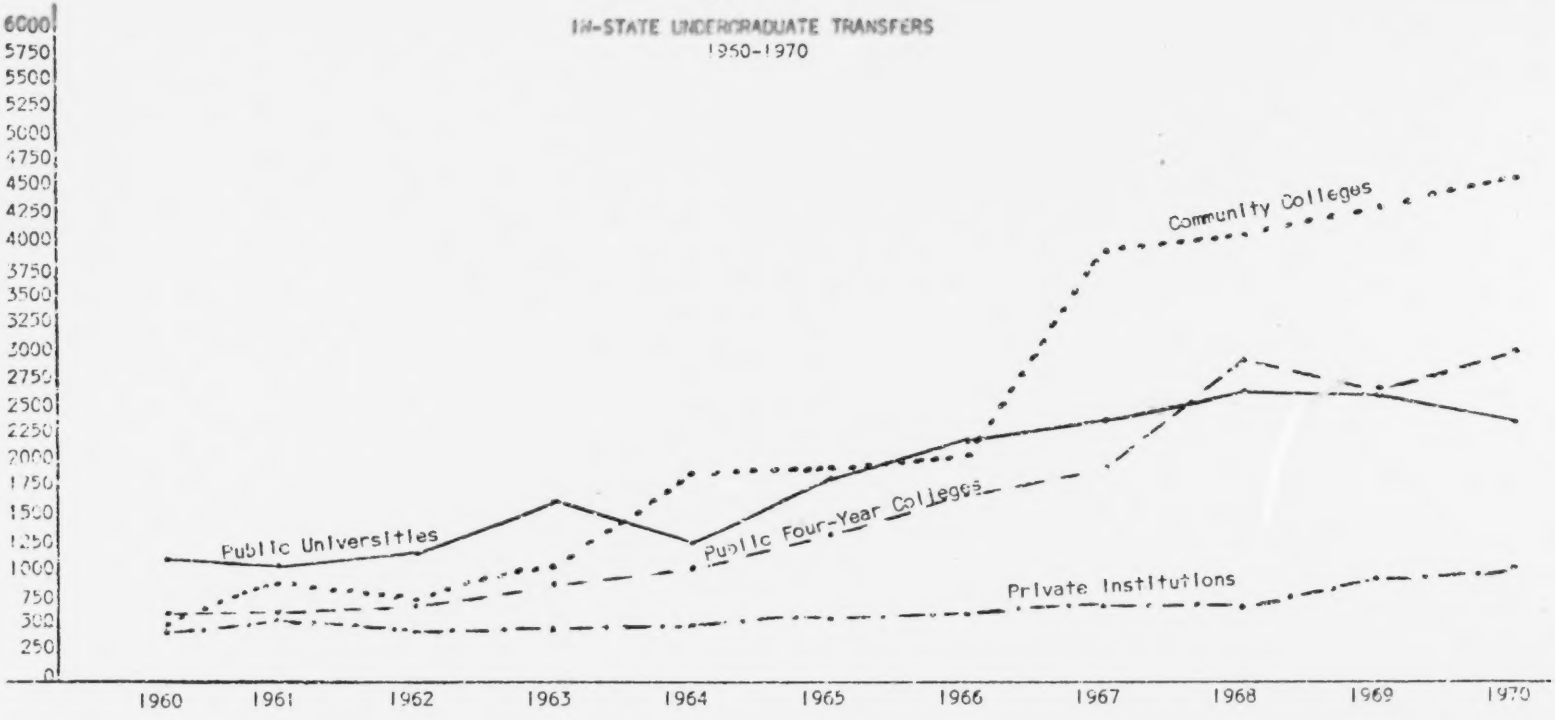
[9]Giles, Frederick T. and Hugh Wiese, Mobility of Undergraduate College Students Between Washington Colleges and Universities, Autumn, 1970 and 1971.

Figure C

IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TRANSFERS
1950-1970



Source: Giles, Frederick T. and Hugh Wiese, Mobility of Undergraduate College Students Between Washington Colleges and Universities, Autumn, 1970 and 1971.

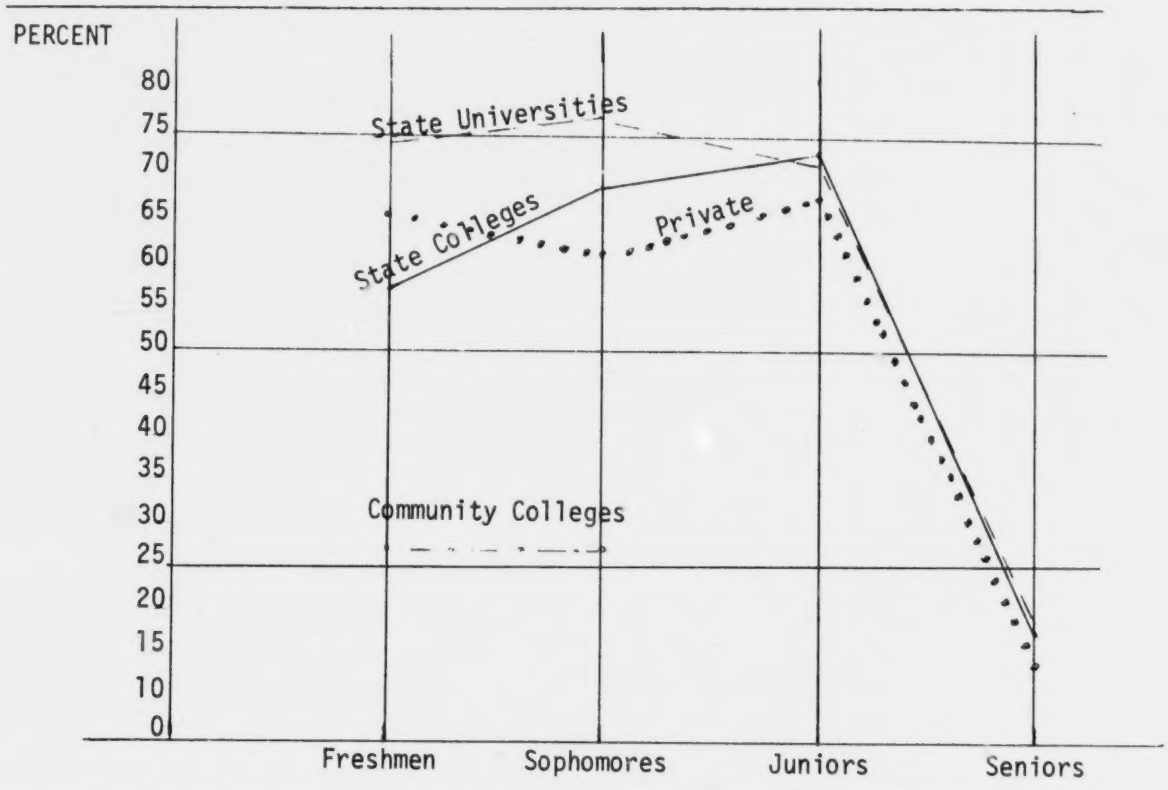
Continuing Students:

Figures regarding continuing students on the undergraduate level can be derived by subtracting from total enrollment figures those students who are considered new entrances--the difference is the continuing student. Since there are many differing definitions among institutions, considerable disparity exists among the several sets of data. The best indicator now available in the State relates to the Higher Education Enrollment Projection (HEEP) model collection forms. Retention tables have been established which give the number of students remaining at a particular institution, and show whether or not a student progressed to the next class level, remained in the same level or perhaps, jumped two levels because of increased course loads.

Indicators such as these assist in determining the progression of students through the institution and even though the figures represent one parameter of such progression they should not be interpreted to be the only measurement. Many students can only afford to attend institutions for part-time academic work since employment is necessary. For them, progression toward some type of academic goal is usually slower and reflects a longer time spent in the institution. Figure D provides the average percentage of students retained by institutions by class level.

Figure D

Average Retention Rates
Fall, 1972



Source: Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, Population and Enrollment Section, "Enrollment Trends, 1971" February 1972.

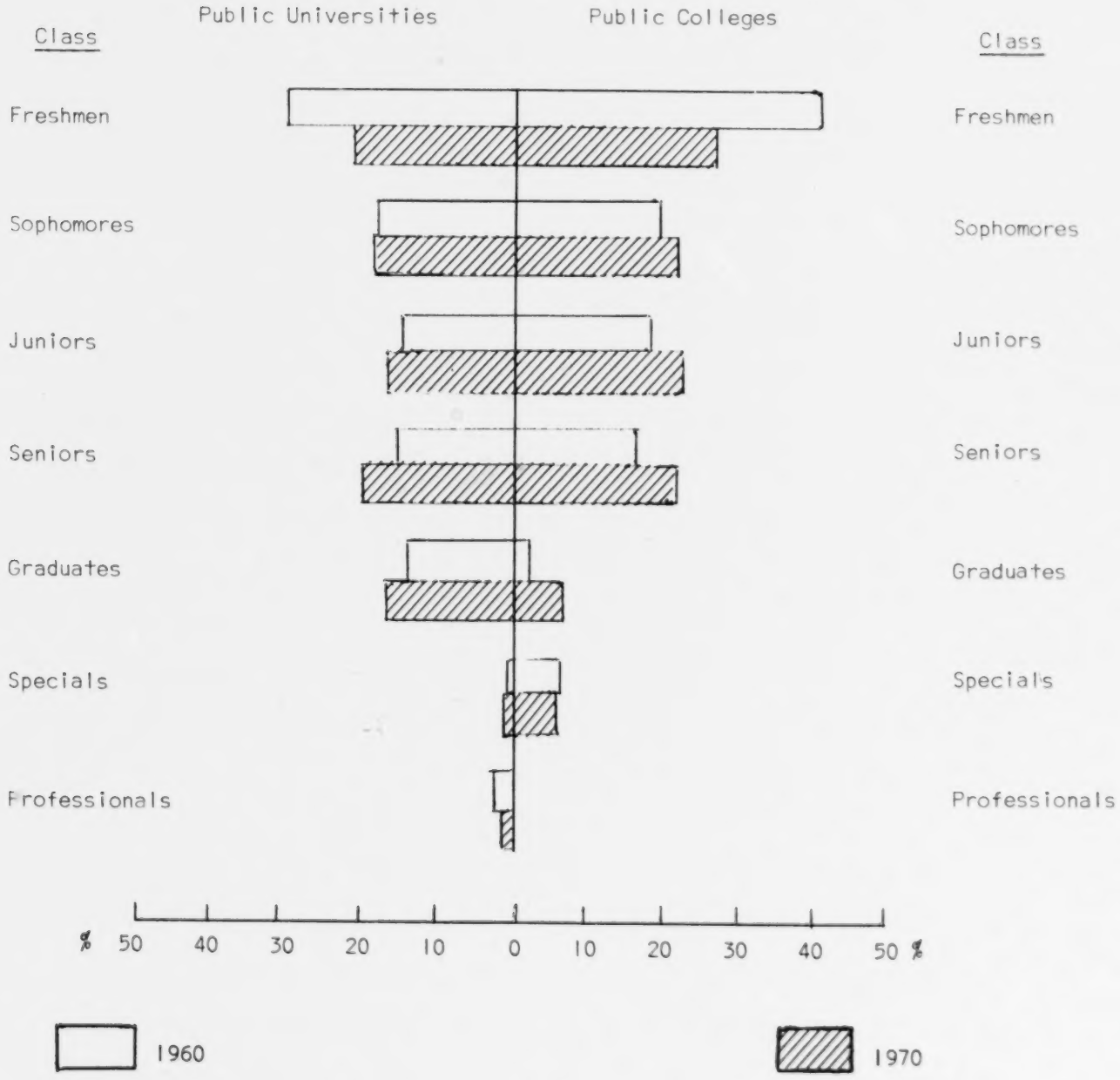
The figures are based on retention of students from Fall, 1970 to Fall, 1971.

Class Mix:

The distribution of students within the institution in various class patterns reflects another shift in the profile of Washington institutions. Data which are available for full fee paying students only show that the size of the freshman classes at both the public universities and public four-year colleges have decreased appreciably since 1960. Enrollments in the freshman classes at the universities have decreased 10 percent since 1960.

Figure E

Class Mix Comparison
Public Four-Year Universities and Colleges
1960 and 1970



While these figures are decreasing, the other class levels are re-distributing themselves so that enrollment patterns show a balanced class distribution. Figure E presents the trend graphically. Again the tendency for students to enter community colleges rather than four-year institutions accounts for the shift in class mix. (Appendix C gives a comparison of the percentage distribution by class level for a 10 year period.)

Age:

The age distribution of students enrolled in each segment of higher education reveals which age groups are being served in Washington. Figure F is a graphic representation of the percentage of students enrolled in institutions of higher education by individual age categories. The traditional 18-21 year old age group is the predominant group enrolled in higher education in all sectors. This is especially true at the four-year institutions. However, in the community colleges the figures show both the traditional pattern (18-21) and a high service level to persons of 30 and over. While combining all persons of the 30-and-above group into one category distorts the findings, it is evident that compared to the four-year institutions the community colleges are the primary resource for participants in higher education above the traditional age groups.

Sex:

The Higher Education Enrollment Projection (HEEP) data series has provided information concerning the number of men and women enrolled in institutions of higher education. This ratio of men to women, coupled with the age distribution, has been graphed to show three trend lines (Figure G). The first line gives the highest disparity of males to females; the numerical figure at each age interval indicates the institution which has the highest rank. The middle line represents the average for all reporting

institutions. The bottom line represent the lowest ratio of men to women for each age interval. (Western Washington State College did not respond and the private institutions were not asked for the data.)

The curves reflect a definite increase in the number of men to women from ages 22 through 29, ages which represent the traditional child bearing years for women. In the case of The Evergreen State College the figures may be indicative of the small numbers represented. Removing The Evergreen State College from the chart, Washington State University has the most consistantly high ratio of men to women of any institution during the later age years. Conversely, Eastern Washington State College has consistently the lowest ratio of men to women among all of Washington's institutions of higher education.

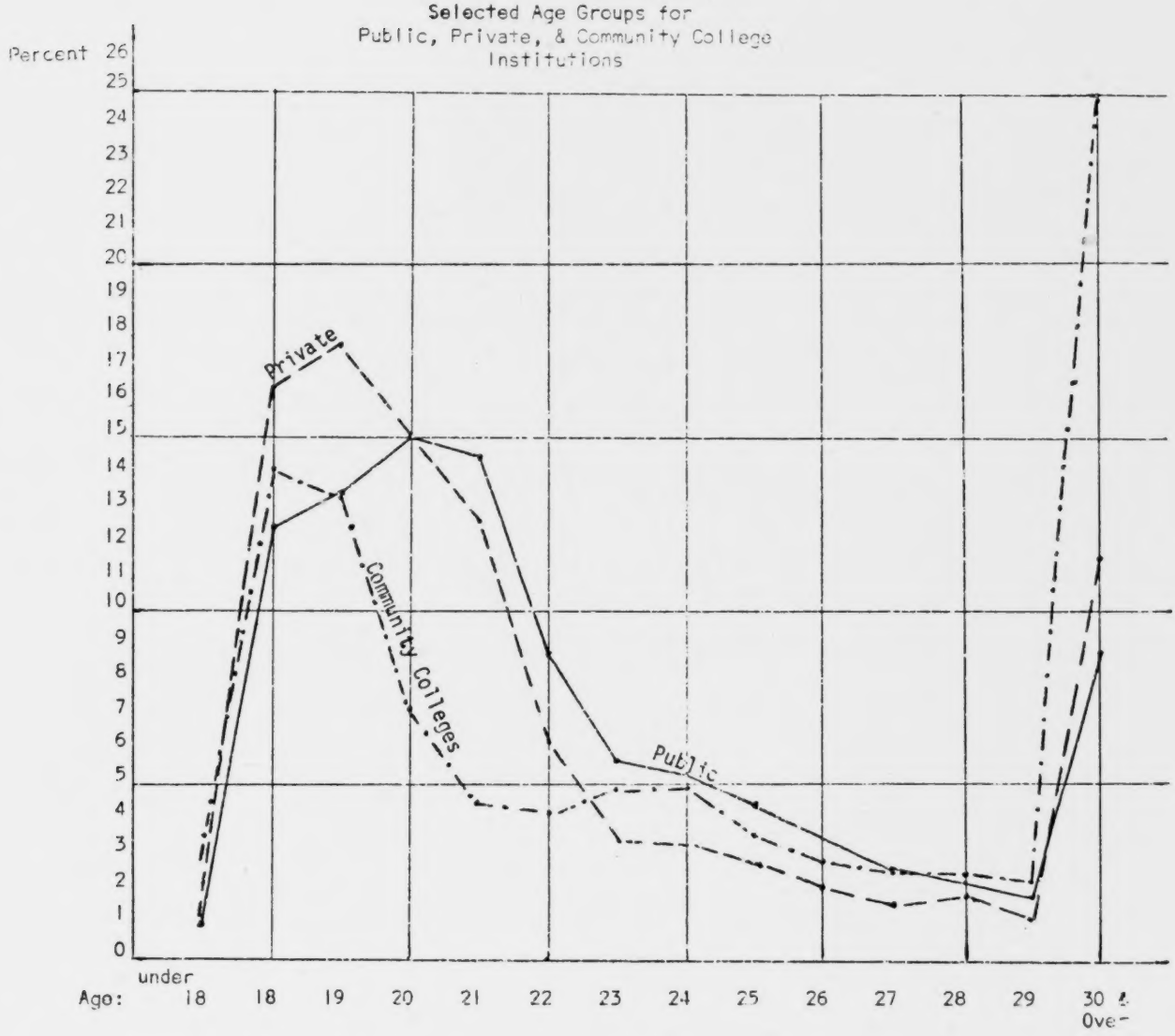
The most obvious and immediately discernable statistic is that at no point in the whole age distribution is there an equal distribution of men to women. Although 52 percent of the population is female, Washington institutions of higher education by no means reflect this population distribution.

Nonresident enrollment:

The nonresident student received a great deal of attention during the past legislative session and consideration of this topic here will be brief. Nonresident enrollment in Washington has increased over the past ten years, as have enrollments in all other segments of higher education. However, the last two years have seen a change in this trend. The latest figures on migration of students indicate that the State of Washington has a net in-migration of 5,390 students. This study was completed in 1968 by the National Center for Educational Statistics and a replication of that report

Figure F

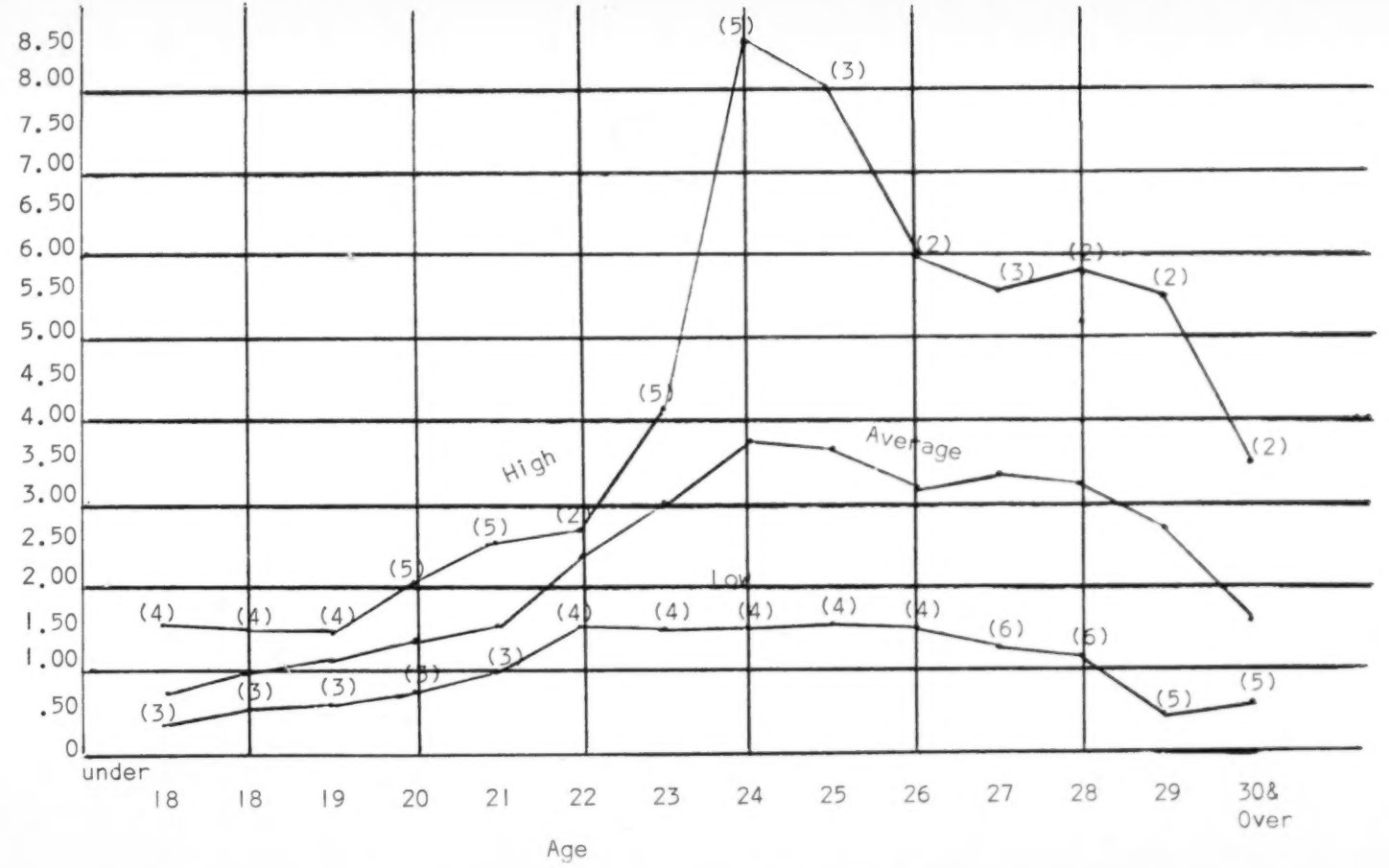
1971 Profile of Service to
Selected Age Groups for
Public, Private, & Community College
Institutions



Source : Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, Population and Enrollment Section, Table 8, February, 1972.

Figure G

Ratio of Men to Women
Public Colleges* & Universities
FALL, 1971



(1) U of W
(2) WSU
(3) CWSC
(4) EWSC
(5) TESC
(6) Community Colleges

* Western Washington State College, no data; Community Colleges for 30+, no data.
Private institutions, no data

will be conducted for Fall, 1972 through the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). At that time new figures will be produced to reveal changes in the migration of Washington students and students who are entering Washington to take advantage of educational opportunities.

Data produced for the Council on Higher Education report entitled "Nonresident Enrollment Data, Fall, 1971" presents a comparison between 1970 and 1971. The information contained in the earlier report summarizes the status of the nonresident student in Washington for the past two years.

Nonresident enrollments have declined since 1970 throughout the entire public college and university system. Overall the state has experienced a decrease of about 10 percent in nonresident enrollments since Fall, 1970.[8]

Nonresident enrollment patterns for public four-year colleges and universities suggest that reductions occurred primarily at the graduate level. At the University of Washington, graduate and professional nonresident enrollments declined by nearly 300 students; a comparable decrease of 165 occurred in the graduate/professional level at Washington State University. Two of the state colleges (Western and Central) had slight increases for nonresident enrollments between 1970 and 1971. In total, nonresidents accounted for 12.4 percent of public college and university enrollments in 1970 and 11.0 percent in 1971. In 1971 these percentages ranged from a high of 13.5 at the University of Washington to a low of 3.7 at Central Washington State College.

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[8]The collection of data regarding nonresidents is difficult because of the various methods of counting: fee paying, point of origin and exceptions to residency classification all contribute to the complicated process. The "Common Enrollment Definitions" which have been reviewed by all institutions are an attempt to solve this problem.

Table 9

A Comparison of Nonresident Enrollment for 1970 & 1971

	1970	1971	Increase-Decrease	
Public Four-Year Institutions:	8,732	7,912	-820	-9.4%
Private Institutions*:	7,395	7,815	+420	+5.7%
Community Colleges:	3,313	2,833	-480	-14.5%
Grand Total	19,440	18,560	-880	-4.5%

*Does not include Sulpician Seminary. No data available for nonresident enrollment.

Sources: Public Four-year: Form A, data collected by Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management.
Private Institutions: Higher Education Enrollment Projections
Community Colleges: State Board for Community College Education

Statistical data for the community colleges indicate a sizeable decline (13.0 percent) in nonresident enrollments between 1970 and 1971. The largest decrease in nonresident enrollments occurred in the Spokane Community Colleges with a decline of approximately 170 students.

Reasons for the decline in nonresident enrollments appear to be a combination of students choosing not to attend Washington institutions because of increased tuition and fees (see Appendix E), and the fact that a large number of students who were formerly nonresidents have been reclassified and counted as residents.

Foreign Students:

Another segment of the nonresident enrollment population is the foreign student. The residency statute does not allow a foreign student (un-

less on an immigrant visa) to acquire residency status. Therefore, in the competition for decreasing funds and resources, foreign student programs, as well as the numbers of these students attending institutions of higher education, have decreased since 1969. Table 10 presents a summary of the configuration of foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education in Washington.

From 1965 to 1969 there was a constant increase in the number of foreign students attending four-year public institutions of higher education (with the exception of the University of Washington, which had a sharp decrease from 1968 to 1969). In 1970 there was a decrease or a leveling of the total number of international students enrolled, and figures for Fall, 1971 also show a decrease in the total number of foreign students. Most of this is attributed to the two public universities.

Table 10

Foreign Student Enrollment, A Comparison
1965, 1970 & 1971

	1965	1970	1971
Total Foreign Student Enrollment	1,915*	3,193	3,162
Public Universities	1,268	1,675	1,377
Public Four-Year Colleges	126	324	363
Private Institutions	373*	484	659
Community Colleges	148	710	732

* Estimated

Of the 115 different countries represented by foreign student enrollment, 50 percent of Washington's foreign students are from Asian countries. Approximately one out of every four international students is a Canadian. Although the four-year state colleges, excluding Evergreen, enroll only 11 percent of the total international student population in Washington, and the two state universities enroll over 52 percent of the foreign student population, the total Canadian student population at the three state colleges is larger than that at the two state universities.

Minority Student Population:

Increasing minority student enrollment is a continuing program objective. An increased number and variety of programs is being offered to both minorities and disadvantaged persons to assist them in obtaining a worthwhile educational experience. The Office of Civil Rights compliance form (collected each two years) has been the primary vehicle for the collection of data in this area. Data for the years 1968 and 1970 are presented in Table 11. In each instance an increase in the number of minority persons is found.

Table 11

MINORITY STUDENT ENROLLMENT SUMMARY
Percent of Total Undergraduate Enrollment
Fall 1968 and 1970

INSTITUTION	ASIAN AMERICAN		BLACK		CHICANO		NATIVE AMERICAN		TOTAL	
	1968	1970	1968	1970	1968	1970	1968	1970	1968	1970
4-Year Public Institutions	2.2%	2.6%	1.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	4.3%	5.4%
4-Year Private Institutions	2.3%	3.0%	1.9%	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	5.2%	5.8%
Community Colleges	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	2.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	4.0%	5.2%

*Compiled from the Office of Civil Rights Compliance Form, 1968 and 1970.

Several tables have been completed to supplement the data contained in the body of this report showing the distribution of various minority groups in Washington. (See Figures H & I.) The percentage of ethnic minorities is small (6.7 percent) when compared to the total state's population. However, the actual number of ethnic minorities (approximately 228,848) account for a large segment of persons in the population not generally represented in the institutions of higher education. The Blacks constitute the largest ethnic minority group (31.2 percent) followed by Chicanos (31.0 percent), Asian Americans (19.3 percent), and Native Americans (14.6 percent).

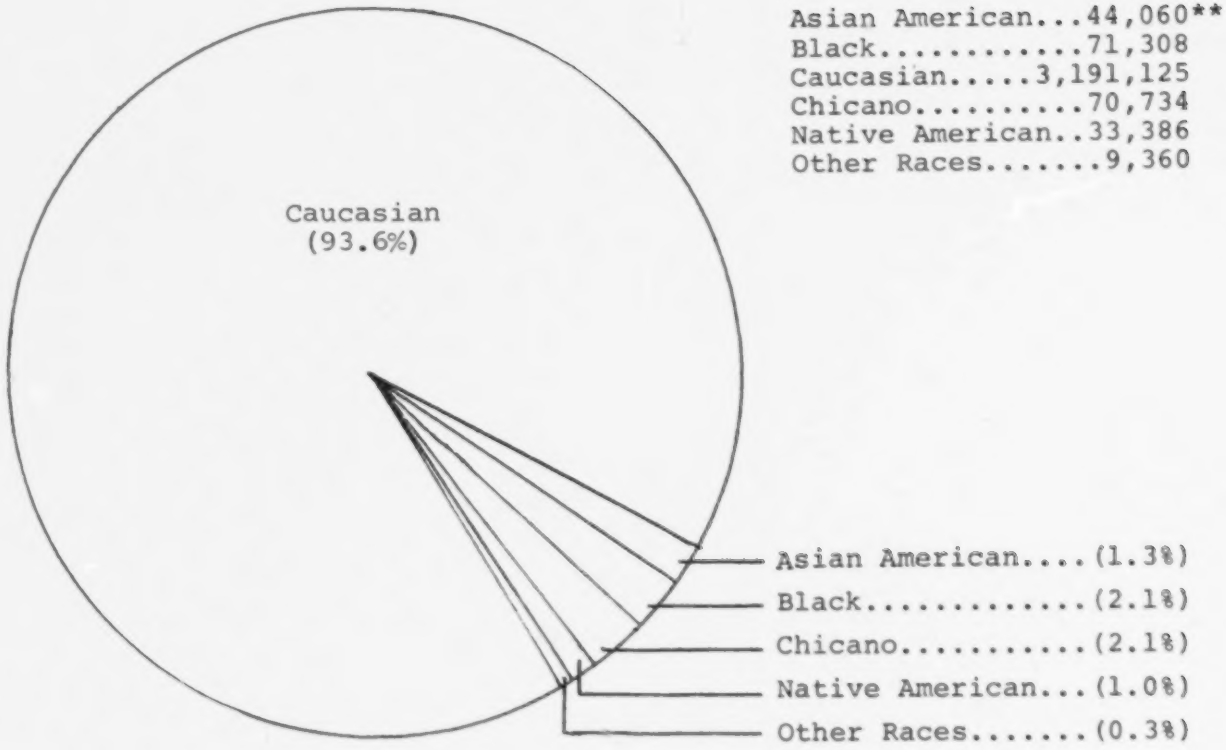
The increases of minority groups in institutions of higher education reflect the commitment of the institutions to develop special programs to assist minority students along with other efforts (such as recruitment of faculty and graduate students, and the provision of support services for minorities). However, minorities are still not represented in the institutions in the same magnitude as society at large. Recommendations made through the Council on Higher Education minority education project will be presented in the near future in an effort to give continuity and statewide direction to the ethnic minority and disadvantaged programs.

* * * *

Figure H

TOTAL POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUP*
State of Washington
1970

(Figures based on the total population of Washington-3,411,900.)

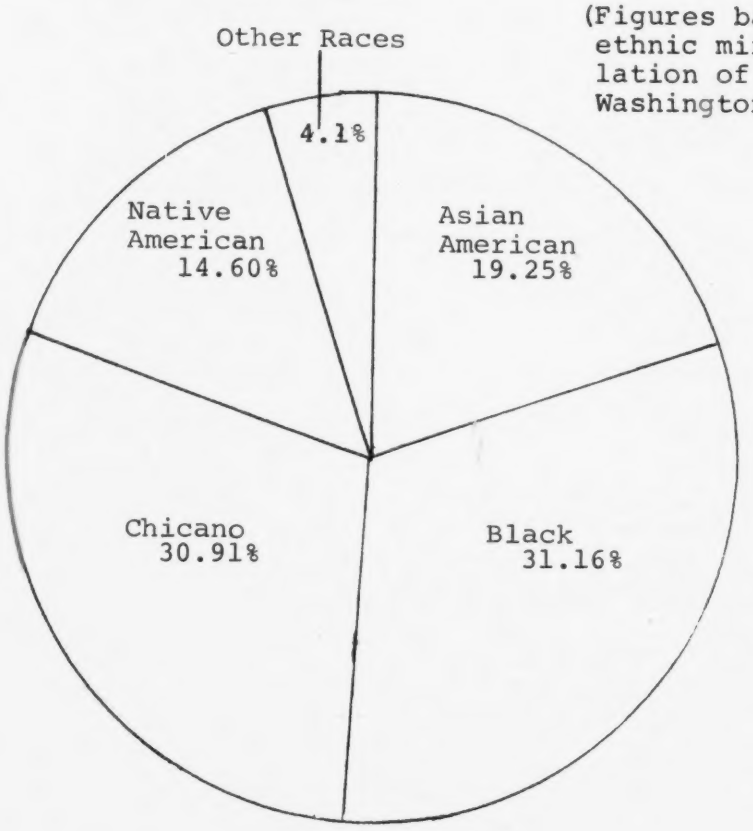


* Office of Program Planning & Fiscal Management, State of Washington, Population Trends, June, 1972.

** Asian American category includes Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and Korean. This category differs from earlier estimates produced by Office of Program Planning & Fiscal Management which defined the category to include Chinese and Japanese only.

Figure I

MINORITY POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUP
State of Washington
1970



(Figures based on total ethnic minority population of the State of Washington-228,848)

Ethnic Minority Population*

Asian American	44,060**
Black	71,308
Chicano	70,734
Native American	33,386
Other Races	9,360

* Office of Program Planning & Fiscal Management, State of Washington, Population Trends, June, 1972.

** Asian American category includes Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and Korean. This category differs from earlier estimates produced by Office of Program Planning & Fiscal Management which defined the category to include Chinese and Japanese only.

V. Summary

In summary, the higher education enrollment profile for Washington has changed considerably in the last five to six years. Table 12 shows a summary of significant enrollment factors as a percentage of total headcount enrollment.

The community colleges have assumed a higher proportion of total enrollment and a community college program balance which will produce a 50-50 ratio for academic programs and occupational offerings is anticipated. Enrollments in the four-year public institutions have grown, but not at the same rate as in the community colleges. Growth has stabilized at these institutions for the past two years as a result of numerous factors, including increased tuition and fees and a change in student interest in higher education. At the present time only two of the public four year institutions appear to have a high demand factor for entrance: the University of Washington, which is highly selective and has utilized enrollment quotas, and The Evergreen State College, which has a non-traditional curricular pattern and a small enrollment level. The private institutions have remained at the same enrollment level for almost six years and probably will not increase significantly in the foreseeable future unless the gap between public and private tuition and fee costs is lessened.

Other indices utilized for comparison show that the entry of students into higher education is generally through the community college system which is more accessible geographically and financially. Class-mix comparisons show that the four-year institutions have relatively balanced classes, a change from five years ago when the freshman class was proportionately larger. The community colleges again account for this shift. There is still

Table 12

SUMMARY COMPARISON
OF ENROLLMENT PROFILE
BASED ON HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
1965 and 1971

	1965	1971
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	109,687	203,934
Public 4-yr Universities	32%	24%
Public 4-yr Colleges	12%	12%
Private Institutions	18%	10%
Community Colleges	38%	54%
ENTRANCES:		
First-time Students	28%	26%
Transfer Students	5.2%	5.4%
Continuing Students	67%	68%
CLASS MIX:		
Public 4-yr Universities		
Freshmen	28.9%	19.4%
Sophomores	17.6%	18.5%
Juniors	16.2%	19.8%
Seniors	18.0%	21.9%

a higher percentage of males (61.6 percent) in institutions of higher education than females (38.4 percent). Minority students have increased as a percentage of total enrollment over the past several years, from 4.3 percent in 1968 to 6.2 percent in 1970. Foreign students have decreased in the past two years as have nonresident students.

Participation rates have increased over the past five years from 22 percent of the 18-29 age group to 30 percent in 1971. However, recent trends, beginning in 1969, indicate a decrease in participation rates, suggesting the onset of a period of enrollment stabilization. This trend is further substantiated by a general decrease in applications for Fall, 1972.

Washington is experiencing enrollment patterns which have been predicted for the nation generally. Since Washington ranks high in participation, it would be anticipated that a stabilization period would be reached by this state, as it approaches a saturation level of service to college motivated persons, sooner than other states. It is anticipated that future increases in enrollment levels will reflect service to persons not now served by higher education.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT TRENDS*
Four-Year Public & Private Institutions
Fall Term

Institution	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Public Colleges and Universities							
Total Public Colleges & Universities	48,608	52,121	57,836	63,518	67,872	71,628	73,051
University of Washington	25,152	26,431	29,977	31,913	32,749	33,202	33,478
Washington State University	9,938	10,619	11,281	12,229	13,136	14,510	14,463
Central Washington State College	4,566	5,055	5,701	6,490	6,927	7,514	7,450
Eastern Washington State College	3,658	4,167	4,507	5,494	6,126	6,801	6,618
The Evergreen State College							1,178
Western Washington State College	5,294	5,849	6,370	7,392	8,934	9,601	9,864
Private Colleges & Universities							
Total Private Colleges & Universities	19,997	19,916	19,582	19,478	20,004	19,837	19,941
Fort Wright College	410	433	428	338	434	465	410
Gonzaga University	2,575	2,279	2,373	2,659	2,665	2,527	2,690
Northwest College	402	462	527	548	543	494	513
Pacific Lutheran University	2,286	2,684	2,757	2,724	2,831	3,001	3,038
Saint Martin's College	536	644	665	684	756	640	564
Seattle Pacific College	1,924	2,115	2,009	1,966	1,964	2,016	1,984
Seattle University	4,169	3,600	3,851	3,668	3,462	3,373	3,121
Sulpician Seminary	193	195	184	153	115	84	92
University of Puget Sound	2,914	2,949	2,471	2,529	2,787	2,863	2,984
Walla Walla College	1,706	1,706	1,514	1,533	1,715	1,752	1,834
Whitman College	1,051	1,025	1,040	1,100	1,118	1,105	1,071
Whitworth College	1,831	1,824	1,763	1,576	1,614	1,517	1,640

*All students enrolled for credit in on-campus courses in second week of fall term.

Source: Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, Population and Enrollment Section, "Headcount Enrollment Trends, State of Washington", January, 1971.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
Community Colleges 1965-1971
Final Fall

Appendix A (continued)

Community College District	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Bellevue	493*	889	3,010	3,669	4,677	6,219	6,104
Big Bend	1,418	979	1,257	1,433	1,289	1,100	1,197
District Total	1,560	1,521	1,738	1,901	2,492	3,099	4,654
Centralia	1,560	1,521	1,738	1,901	2,492	3,099	2,974
OVTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680
Clark	3,602	3,464	3,320	3,996	4,012	5,282	5,149
Columbia Basin	2,832	2,552	2,676	2,895	3,682	4,157	4,288
District Total	4,717	4,892	6,360	6,326	7,859	8,878	9,144
Edmonds	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	2,678	3,147	3,277
Everett	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	5,181	5,731	5,867
Fort Steilacoom	-	-	1,683	1,598	1,774	3,369	4,327
Grays Harbor	1,895	1,900	2,055	2,073	2,886	3,042	2,690
Green River	1,766	2,755	3,251	4,366	5,076	5,795	5,371
Highline	3,640	3,335	4,839	5,317	6,379	7,417	7,370
Lower Columbia	2,052	1,909	2,179	2,282	2,476	2,704	2,739
Olympic	4,558	4,023	4,287	4,603	4,736	5,372	5,444
Peninsula	865	971	1,139	1,161	1,409	1,641	1,420
District Total	-	9,623	16,083	13,000	13,617	14,317	15,989
Central Seattle	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	8,282	8,031
North Seattle	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	4,326	5,180
South Seattle	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	1,709	2,778
Shoreline	2,143	1,608	3,167	4,313	4,289	5,665	6,883
Skagit Valley	2,219	2,195	2,648	2,682	3,240	3,725	3,888
District Total	1,531	1,694	6,130	7,532	10,269	11,763	10,116
Spokane	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	4,478
Spokane Ext.	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	191
Spokane Falls	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	5,447
Tacoma	1,080	1,746	2,696	3,203	4,808	6,063	5,422
Walla Walla	-	-	864	1,249	1,448	1,874	2,319
Wenatchee Valley	1,615	1,587	1,635	1,683	1,610	2,135	2,002
Whatcom	-	-	-	-	-	357	691
Yakima Valley	3,119	2,968	3,346	3,406	3,673	4,705	3,772
Community College Total	41,105	50,611	74,363	78,688	91,701	108,679	110,979

*Winter quarter enrollment; school not yet in operation in fall quarter.

Source: Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, Population and Enrollment Section, "Final Fall Community College Headcount Enrollment 1964-1969," January, 1970; State Board for Community College Education, 1970 & 1971.

Appendix B

Undergraduate Students Transferring to
Washington Four-Year Public Institutions
Of Higher Education*

	Total Undergrad. Enrollment	Total Undergrad. Transfers	% of Total Enroll.	Community College Transfers	% of Total Enroll.	Four-Year Public Transfers	% of Total Enroll.	Private Inst. Transfers	% of Total Enroll.	Out-of State Transfers	% of Total Enroll.
FALL, 1971											
U W	24,236	2,785	11.5%	1,685	7.0%	350	1.4%	206	.9%	544	2.2%
W S U	12,289	1,030**	8.4%	549	4.5%	134	1.1%	55	.5%	208	1.7%
W W S C	8,920	1,168	13.1%	813	9.1%	138	1.6%	37	.4%	180	2.0%
C W S C	7,004	930	13.3%	769	11.0%	74	1.1%	24	.3%	63	.9%
E W S C	6,220	1,092	17.6%	732	11.8%	105	1.7%	66	1.1%	189	3.0%
T E S C	1,178	534	45.3%	266	22.6%	111	9.4%	26	2.2%	131	11.1%
TOTAL	59,847	7,455	12.5%	4,814	8.0%	912	1.5%	414	.7%	1,315	2.2%
**Total includes transfer students not allocated to a particular source.											
FALL, 1970											
U W	23,588	2,018	8.6%	1,046	4.4%	264	1.1%	155	.7%	553	2.3%
W S U	12,212	1,126	9.2%	633	5.2%	116	1.0%	86	.7%	291	2.4%
W W S C	8,780	993	11.3%	767	8.7%	111	1.3%	31	.4%	84	1.0%
C W S C	7,063	977	13.8%	812	11.5%	69	1.0%	24	.3%	72	1.0%
E W S C	6,258	1,060	16.9%	590	9.4%	116	1.9%	80	1.3%	274	4.4%
TOTAL	57,901	6,174	10.7%	3,848	6.7%	676	1.2%	376	.7%	1,274	2.2%

*Students enrolled in the Fall term for at least one credit in on-campus courses who were enrolled in a different institution the previous fall.

Appendix C

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT
A COMPARISON BY CLASS

Public Universities

Year	1960	1965	1970	1971
Freshmen	31.0	28.9	21.1	19.4
Sophomores	18.0	17.6	18.4	18.5
Juniors	15.6	16.2	18.2	19.8
Seniors	16.7	18.0	20.9	21.9
Graduates	15.1	16.4	18.4	17.1
Specials	.2	.3	.7	1.0
Professionals*	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.3
Total**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Four-Year Public Colleges

Year	1960	1965	1970	1971
Freshmen	40.2	37.0	26.4	29.6
Sophomores	18.6	20.7	20.5	20.1
Juniors	17.6	19.2	21.2	23.2
Seniors	15.3	16.6	20.7	17.9
Graduates	1.7	2.7	5.2	4.8
Specials	6.7	3.7	6.0	4.4
Total**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*University of Washington only, Washington State University professional students are included in undergraduates.

**These figures are rounded off.

Source: Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, Population and Enrollment Section, "Colleges and Universities Enrollment Trends, 1965-1971", Form A, 11/24/71.

Appendix D

County Participation Summary

The statistical technique used to develop the participation rate per county was the number of students enrolled in colleges and universities (public and private, two- and four-year) per 1000 population. Data regarding population by county were taken from the 1970 Census of Population, Advance Report, U.S. Department of Commerce. The four-year public institutions compiled county-by-county enrollment figures and furnished them to the Council on Higher Education. The private institutions did not, as a rule, collect such enrollment figures; much of their data were provided in the form of student rosters or student directories. In these cases, a tabulation of "home towns" was made for students from each institution and these data were compiled by county.

In Fall, 1970 the State Board for Community College Education staff conducted a zip code distribution study for each community college district. These enrollment-by-zip code data were loaned to the Council and a tabulation was made of the number of students per zip code for each institution. The zip codes were then translated to city or town, and finally to county. Since in one instance the same zip code included cities in different counties, and it was impossible to determine from the community college data the actual distribution of these students, Douglas and Chelan counties have been combined.

The rank-order of counties by rate of enrollment (Table I) may be compared to the tables showing institutional distribution of the county population

enrolled. For example, Lincoln county (the county with the highest participation rate in the state, 7.75 percent) students attend several public and private institutions within the geographically accessible range of Spokane county; 43 percent attend one of the two community colleges available.

Ferry county (lowest participation rate in the state, 1.83 percent) students have no geographically accessible institutions of higher education, two- or four-year. Students from Ferry county tend to prefer Washington State University (42 percent), or Eastern Washington State College (27 percent). This group tends to select public four-year institutions over any other type, even though a community college is within the same geographical area. A total of 78 percent of all students from Ferry county attend college in the Spokane area or are enrolled at Washington State University.

Data regarding resident enrollment by type of institution and by county are reflected in Table 2. Not surprisingly, the data indicate that students tend to enroll in the community colleges closest to them. Enrollment figures are also high for geographically accessible four-year public institutions. In addition, students are almost twice as likely to enroll in public universities as in public four-year colleges. One possible reason for this trend could be broader program offerings available at a state university. Students are approximately five times as likely to be enrolled in a public four-year institution as in a private institution, and about twelve times as likely to be enrolled in a public institution (two- or four-year) as in a private institution. The institutional data indicating counties of origin generally show that in the case of small private colleges and community colleges

students prefer to attend the closest accessible college, located either in the student's county of residence or in an immediately adjacent county.

Washington State University appears to have the broadest representation in the State. The isolation of the University and the aggregation of agricultural or land-grant curricular offerings may account for this distribution pattern. The rather narrow drawing power of the University of Washington appears to be unusual in light of the broad spectrum of curricular offerings. It may be that an urban institution tends to attract urban students. Perhaps the size of the enrollment contributes to selection factors not easily attributed to geographic analysis, but attributable to student personal preference. Admission policies and enrollment limitations may also affect resident enrollment.

TABLE I

Rank-Order of Counties by Rate of Enrollment, Fall, 1970

Rank	County	Population	Enrollment	% Enrolled
1	Lincoln	9,572	742	7.75
2	Benton	67,540	4,353	6.45
3	Walla Walla	42,176	2,678	6.35
4	Kitsap	101,732	6,093	5.99
5	Skagit	52,381	3,107	5.93
6	Pend Oreille	6,025	350	5.81
7	Franklin	25,816	1,492	5.78
8	Whitman	37,900	2,188	5.77
9	Grays Harbor	59,553	3,382	5.68
10	Pacific	15,796	818	5.18
11	Garfield	2,911	146	5.02
12	Clallam	34,770	1,718	4.94
13	Cowlitz	68,616	3,377	4.92
14	King	1,156,633	56,831	4.91
15	Chelan-Douglas	58,142	2,708	4.66
17	Lewis	45,467	2,087	4.59
18	Spokane	287,487	13,134	4.57
19	Snohomish	265,236	11,734	4.42
20	Clark	128,454	5,365	4.18
21	Island	27,011	1,124	4.16
22	Thurston	76,894	3,089	4.02
23	Pierce	411,027	16,291	3.96
24	Grant	41,881	1,631	3.89

TABLE I (cont.)

Rank-Order of Counties by Rate of Enrollment, Fall, 1970 (Cont.)

Rank	County	Population	Enrollment	% Enrolled
25	Adams	12,014	454	3.78
26	Yakima	144,971	5,457	3.76
27	Columbia	4,439	167	3.76
28	Stevens	17,405	609	3.50
29	Mason	20,918	721	3.45
30	Whatcom	81,950	2,658	3.24
31	Wahkiakum	3,592	114	3.17
32	Jefferson	10,661	336	3.15
33	Kittitas	25,039	682	2.72
34	Okanogan	25,867	689	2.66
35	Klickitat	12,138	283	2.33
36	San Juan	3,856	88	2.28
37	Skamania	5,845	117	2.00
38	Asotin	13,799	262	1.90
39	Ferry	3,655	67	1.83
	Totals	3,409,169	157,142	4.61%

TABLE 2

Resident Enrollment Distribution by Type of Institution

COUNTY	PUBLIC UNIV.		PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES		TOTAL PUBLIC 4-YR INST.		PRIVATE INST.		COMMUNITY COLLEGES	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Adams	149	33	113	25	262	58	28	6	164	36
Asotin	126	48	70	27	196	75	28	11	38	15
Benton	812	19	616	14	1,428	33	131	3	2,794	64
Chelan-Douglas	613	23	576	21	1,189	44	98	4	1,421	52
Clallam	236	14	188	11	424	25	81	5	1,213	71
Clark	732	14	411	8	1,143	21	137	3	4,085	76
Columbia	46	28	36	22	82	49	11	7	74	44
Cowlitz	448	13	296	9	744	22	114	3	2,519	75
Ferry	32	48	19	28	51	76	3	4	13	19
Franklin	242	16	218	15	460	31	61	4	971	65
Garfield	83	57	34	23	117	80	8	5	21	14
Grant	444	27	394	24	838	51	79	5	714	44
Grays Harbor	356	11	313	9	669	20	131	4	2,582	76
Island	169	15	192	17	361	32	33	3	730	65

Table 2 (cont.)

COUNTY	PUBLIC UNIV.		PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES		TOTAL PUBLIC 4-YR INST.		PRIVATE INST.		COMMUNITY COLLEGES	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Jefferson	83	25	45	13	128	38	13	4	195	58
King	19,572	34	5,148	9	24,720	43	4,154	7	27,957	49
Kitsap	736	12	534	9	1,270	21	247	4	4,576	75
Kittitas	161	24	401	59	562	82	12	2	108	16
Klickitat	81	29	83	29	164	58	9	3	110	39
Lewis	273	13	278	13	551	26	96	5	1,440	69
Lincoln	170	23	181	24	351	47	34	5	357	48
Mason	123	17	101	14	224	31	54	7	443	61
Okanogan	237	34	212	31	449	65	34	5	206	30
Pacific	82	10	100	12	182	22	25	3	611	75
Pend Oreille	34	10	75	21	109	31	23	7	218	62
Pierce	3,084	19	1,682	10	4,766	29	2,503	15	9,022	55
San Juan	27	31	29	33	56	64	8	9	24	27
Skagit	400	13	496	16	896	29	74	2	2,137	69
Skamania	39	33	39	33	78	67	1	1	38	32

Table 2 (cont.)

COUNTY	PUBLIC UNIV.		PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES		TAL PUBLIC 4-YR INST.		PRIVATE INST.		COMMUNITY COLLEGES	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Snohomish	1,988	17	1,079	9	3,067	26	426	4	8,241	70
Spokane	2,341	18	4,164	32	6,505	50	1,984	15	4,645	35
Stevens	128	21	153	25	281	46	47	8	281	46
Thurston	636	21	431	14	1,067	35	434	14	1,588	51
Wahkiakum	13	11	23	20	36	32	10	9	68	60
Walla Walla	432	16	294	11	726	27	592	22	1,360	51
Whatcom	429	16	1,598	60	2,027	76	78	3	553	21
Whitman	1,020	47	271	12	1,291	59	67	3	830	38
Yakima	1,271	23	988	18	2,259	41	263	5	2,935	54
TOTALS	37,848	24.09%	21,881	13.92%	59,729	38.01%	12,131	7.72%	85,282	54.27%

APPENDIX E
No-Show Survey Summary

INTRODUCTION

In light of rapid enrollment growth in the last half of the '60s, a policy of enrollment limitations in the public institutions of higher education was instituted effective July 1, 1971. Fall, 1971 enrollments, however, were within the enrollment limitations, showing only a slight increase.* The economic situation in Washington may have had something to do with this small increase in enrollment, however there are no data to substantiate this assumption. The Council on Higher Education has attempted to determine which factors influence students in their decision not to enroll in a particular college or university, and how these factors relate to higher education in the State of Washington generally.

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* Headcount Enrollment for Public Higher Education in Washington

Year	Four-year institutions	Community colleges	Total
1965	48,585	41,105	89,690
1966	52,173	50,611	102,784
1967	57,768	74,363	132,131
1968	63,256	78,688	141,944
1969	67,805	91,701	159,506
1970	71,628	108,679	180,307
1971	73,051	110,979	184,030

Sources: "Enrollment Trends, 1971," Table 5, and "Pocket Data Book, 1971," page 106; Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management.

The public four-year institutions of higher education in the State have required students admitted to the institution to submit a nonrefundable advance payment on tuition and fees, generally in the amount of $50, prior to enrollment. Each year a number of people are admitted who pay their advance "deposits" but do not register or enroll. Three institutions were able to provide the Council on Higher Education with a list of these students for Fall, 1971: Eastern Washington State College, The Evergreen State College, and Washington State University.

A questionnaire was prepared and, on a random sampling basis, sent to one-third of the students (447) whose names appeared on the lists. Fifty-two percent (234) of the prospective students responded; 2 persons were not located.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Of the 234 who responded, 230 indicated age and sex: 159 respondents were male and 77 were female, the average age of all respondents (male or female) was 21 years. A voluntary question regarding race was included; 81 percent indicated that they were Caucasian, 4 percent indicated other races, and 15 percent did not indicate race.

No particular pattern was revealed when respondents were tabulated by field of study, except that those who were undecided about a major field of study appear to be more likely to defer enrollment. The table on the following page indicates the number and percent of no-show respondents by their class level, had they enrolled.

NO-SHOW RESPONDENTS BY CLASS LEVEL

	Number	Percent
Freshman	85	36%
Sophomore	45	19%
Junior	51	22%
Senior	12	5%
Total Undergraduate	193	82%
Post Baccalaureate/Master's Degree Candidates	22	9%
Post Master's/Doctoral Degree Candidates	14	6%
Did Not Indicate	5	2%
Total	234	100%*

*These figures are rounded off.

STUDENTS WHO ENROLLED IN ANOTHER INSTITUTION, FALL 1971

Fifty-two percent of the students responding enrolled (Fall, 1971) in another college or university--not the institution that considered the student a "no-show." The distribution of the students who decided to attend another institution in Fall, 1971 is as follows:

28	enrolled in a community college in Washington
33	enrolled in another public four-year institution in Washington
18	enrolled in a private college or university in Washington
42	enrolled in an out-of-state college, university or military academy
121	Total

Of the students who chose to attend an out-of-state institution of post-secondary education, two-thirds (28) spent the summer (1971) in a state other than Washington. Many of these students changed their minds about enrolling in a Washington institution of higher education as a result of increased tuition and fees, confirming the assumption that the majority were nonresidents.

Numerous factors could affect the decision to attend another institution. It would appear that there is a pattern in the response rate to factors by the students who enrolled in a particular type of institution. For example, the primary reason given by students who decided to attend a community college in Washington was cost (less expensive). In many cases this involved a transfer from a four-year to a two-year institution. Students deciding to attend another public four-year college or university in Washington were attracted by a broader choice of program offerings, and the greatest number of students who decided to attend a private college or university said they did so because it was their first choice.

STUDENTS WHO CHOSE TO ATTEND ANOTHER INSTITUTION OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

FALL 1971

Factors affecting choice of institution	Washington community college	Public Four-year college or university in Washington	Private college or university in Washington	Out-of-state college--university--military academy
First choice	-	24.1%	30.0%	21.1%
Better program offerings	18.8%	32.8%	13.3%	19.3%
Less expensive	37.5%	8.6%	-	19.3%
Self/spouse needed to work while enrolled	14.6%	5.2%	3.3%	7.0%
Offer of scholarship, grant, other aid	8.3%	10.3%	20.0%	10.5%
Family wanted me to attend	4.2%	5.2%	6.7%	5.3%
Smaller college	2.1%	-	16.7%	1.8%
Location (moved; weather; away from home)	6.3%	10.3%	10.0%	12.3%
First choice proved inappropriate (housing; changed my mind; etc.)	8.3%	3.5%	-	3.5%
Totals*	100%	100%	100%	100%

*These figures are rounded off.

PERSONS WHO DID NOT ENROLL IN ANY INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION, FALL 1971

Persons who did not attend any educational institution in Fall, 1971 were asked to indicate the most important reason for their decision. In most instances unavoidable circumstances (often related to financial difficulties) prevented enrollment at that time. Many students who were unable to enroll in Fall, 1971 had done so by the time the questionnaire was sent out. At that time 148 persons were enrolled or had graduated--a total of 63 percent of all no-show questionnaire respondents. Fifty-eight of these students were also working--66 percent part-time, 34 percent full-time.

MOST IMPORTANT REASONS STUDENTS DID NOT ATTEND COLLEGE, FALL 1971

Primary reason	Number of students indicating	Percent of students indicating
Unable to attend (draft, illness, not admitted, etc.)	31	28%
Insufficient financial resources	29	26%
Decided to defer enrollment	19	17%
Job (offered before or after accepting admission: before--4; after--11)	15	13%
Change of mind about value of degree	6	5%
Marriage/Parenthood	5	4%
Travel/Vacation	4	4%
Lack of motivation/priorities	3	3%
Volunteer work	1	1%
Total	113	100% *

*These figures are rounded off.

Those students who did not attend any educational institution in Fall, 1971 were asked to indicate what they did instead.

ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS WHO DID NOT ATTEND COLLEGE
FALL 1971

	Number of Students*	Percent
Job	57	50%
Vacation/Travel	14.5	13%
No answer	11	10%
Illness, injury, etc.	8	7%
Drafted/Joined	7	6%
Unemployed/Unable to find work	6	5%
Marriage/Parenthood	6	5%
Research/Independent study	2.5	2%
Volunteer work	1	1%
Total	113	100%**

* Some students indicated two activities
** These figures are rounded off.

Many planned to defer enrollment and took a job in order to finance their education.

Seventy-five of the 113 persons who did not attend any college in Fall, 1971 indicated they they intend to enroll in an institution of higher education in the future. Forty students plan to enroll this Summer (1972) or this coming Fall; 11 of the 40 said that they will attend the same college or university that considered them "no shows" last Fall.

Of all persons responding only 10 (4 percent) indicated that they have no plans to attend an institution of higher education in the future. (Eight were candidates for baccalaureate degrees, 2 for master's degrees.)

CHANCES FOR SUCCESS

When asked if they were concerned about their chances for a successful college career, 12 percent of all respondents indicated concern. The two primary concerns cited were lack of motivation or priorities, and the fact that they did not want to waste their or their parent's money; i.e., their concern related to degree of success.

VALUE OF A DEGREE

Those who indicated that they had changed their mind about the value of the degree they were seeking (45 of 234; 19 percent) also expressed concern that with fewer job openings than in the past, a traditional college education might be a waste of time and money. Others believe that a degree is no substitute for experience. (Concern was expressed by graduates and undergraduates in the same proportion as in graduate and undergraduate responses to the questionnaire.) Engineering majors, business and management majors and those who had not decided on a major field of study, were most likely to feel that a degree is less valuable than it once was.

CONCLUSIONS

A reading of the summary tables (above) leaves impressions not necessarily reflected in the data. Most significantly, the students surveyed were not

unhappy with higher education. The reasons most students did not enroll "as anticipated" varied, but they definitely point to the mobility and flexibility of the population.

Fifty-two percent of all those who responded enrolled in another institution of higher education. Twenty-nine percent had enrolled by the time they received the questionnaire, or indicated that they would enroll within a year. Another 15 percent plan to continue their education at another point in time. Only 4 percent do not plan to continue their formal education.

Circumstances that took priority over school (illness, the draft, etc.) and financial difficulties either directly or indirectly relating to college attendance (increase in tuition and fees or the need to work, deferring enrollment) were the primary deterrents to Fall, 1971 enrollment.